INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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New Tariff Data Mailed

Supplementing data on new tariff schedules recently agreed upon at Geneva which has been reported to members for the past two weeks through the INFORMATION LETTER and the *Foreign Trade Letter*, the International Trade Service mailed to members on December 5 a summary of new tariffs adopted by Burma, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Pakistan, and the Syro-Lebanese Customs Union, comprising Syria and Lebanon. The complete tariff schedules, together with an explanation of each, are contained in the *Foreign Trade Letter*.

USDA has mailed acceptances to successful bidders on 263,650 actual cases of canned tomatoes which are being purchased for use in the school lunch program. Most of the No. 2½'s and No. 10's to be purchased will be bought from California canners, and the No. 2's from Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee. Average prices to be paid are: No. 2's, $2.70 to $3.00; No. 2½'s, $3.70 to $3.80; and No. 10's, $3.47 to $3.75.

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An analysis of an interpretation by the Wage and Hour Administrator of the effect of the Portal-to-Portal Act on the Fair Labor Standards Act was prepared by the Association's Counsel and appears on page 488.

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Little relief from the restrictions of the Canadian embargo was indicated this week as United States and Canadian officials continued their negotiations to find a way to ease the embargo. For further details see article on page 489.

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Growth of the canned baby food industry is illustrated by the per capita consumption data recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Details on page 490.

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Plans for the 1948 farm labor program are nearing completion, USES has announced. Details in next week's LETTER.

N.C.A. Convention Offices

Acting on the recommendation made by the Convention Committee and approved by the Board of Directors that the Public Auditorium at Atlantic City be used to house not only the Convention general sessions but also the various N.C.A. offices during Convention Week, room locations for this purpose have been selected and assigned.

The opening general session Monday morning and the second general session Tuesday morning will be held in the Ball Room of the Auditorium (sometimes referred to as Convention Hall). This is the same location as was used for last year's opening session.

The N.C.A. headquarters will be situated in Room 8, located at the rear of the stage of the Ball Room. This office will serve as working headquarters for all staff members not specifically assigned elsewhere.

The Press Room has been located in Room 9, which will contain separate space for a work room for newspaper and magazine representatives covering (See *N.C.A. Convention Offices*, page 489)

Circuit Court Decides Key Case in Favor of Salmon Canners

In affirming the issuance of a permanent injunction against the enforcement of a portion of the 1946 Alaska Fisheries General Regulations promulgated for the purpose of enforcing recognition of an Indian reservation on Kodiak Island, Alaska, which included 3,000 feet of fishing waters, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals recently handed down an opinion of major import to the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

In 1944, the Secretary of Interior created the Karluk Reservation and included 3,000 feet (See *Salmon Canners Win Case*, page 492)

Campbell and Smith Attend Georgia Meet; Tressler at Tri-State

N.C.A. Secretary Carlos Campbell and Howard R. Smith of the Association's Washington Research Laboratory took part in the annual meeting of the Georgia Canners Association held this past Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Augusta, Ga. Another N.C.A. staff member, Charles J. Tressler, also of the Washington Research Laboratory, appeared on the program of the Tri-State Packers Association which held its annual meeting at Atlantic City, on Thursday and Friday. Secretary Campbell addressed the Georgia canners on the subject of canned food prices and Mr. Smith assisted in a cutting demonstration. Mr. Tressler discussed the proposed rehearing on standards for canned green and wax beans.

Effect of Portal-to-Portal Act on Fair Labor Standards Act

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following analysis was prepared by the Association's Counsel from an interpretation by the Wage and Hour Administrator as to the effect of the Portal-to-Portal Act on Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Wage and Hour Administrator recently issued a general statement interpreting the effect of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 on the Fair Labor Standards Act. The statement stresses the fact that the basic provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act are left untouched by the Portal-to-Portal Act. (A discussion of the Portal-to-Portal Act appears in the INFORMATION LETTER for June 7, 1947, on page 282.)

The Administrator proceeds on the assumption that there is a general rule that all exemptions from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act are to be construed as narrowly as possible, and that those claiming exemptions have the burden of showing that they come "plainly and unmistakably" within the terms of the exemption. The result is that in the discussion of the meaning of "preliminary" and "postliminary" activities, the defense of good faith in employees' wage suits, the limitations on the rights of employees to sue, and the assignment and compromising of wage claims, the Administrator resolves all doubtful questions in favor of extended coverage.

Transportation to and from Work

Section 4 of the Portal Act provides that employers shall not be subject to any liability for failure to pay for walking, riding or traveling to work, or preliminary or postliminary activities engaged in after May 14, 1947, unless such activities are made compensable by an express provision of a contract or by custom or practice. The Administrator points out that this section affects only preliminary and postliminary activities, and that the requirements as to compensability of activities during the workday proper are left untouched. Furthermore, activities which were not compensable under the Wage and Hour Act before the passage of the Portal Act will not be considered time worked under the Wage and Hour Act merely because they are made compensable by custom or contract.

Section 4 of the Portal Act does not affect the computation of hours worked during the workday from "whistle to whistle," according to the statement, and travel during the employee's regular working hours must still be paid for. Preliminary or postliminary activities which are not made compensable by a contract provision or custom or practice need not be paid for, however, and the Administrator cites as examples of such activities "checking in and out and waiting in line to do so, changing clothes, washing up or showering, and waiting in line to receive pay checks." On the other hand, if such activities are indispensable to the performance of the principal activity, they must be paid for.

"If an employee in a chemical plant, for example, cannot perform his principal activities without putting on certain clothes, changing clothes on the employer's premises at the beginning and end of the workday would be an integral part of the employee's principal activity." The Administrator goes on to state that if the changing of clothes is merely a convenience to the employee, however, it would be considered a preliminary or postliminary activity for which compensation need not be made.

Finally, the statement points out that the employer need not compensate employees for such preliminary or postliminary activities unless they are made compensable by a contract "between such employee, his agent, or collective bargaining representative and his employer," or unless the activity is made compensable by custom or practice "at the time of such activity"—*i.e.*, where an employer without being compelled to do so by an express contract provision has paid employees for certain activities.

Suits for Overtime

Section 9 of the Portal Act provides that in suits for overtime for activities engaged in before May 14, 1947, the employer shall be free from liability if he relied in good faith on any administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, interpretation, practice, or enforcement policy of "any agency of the United States." As for employee's suits for activities carried on after May 14, 1947, Section 10 provides the employer shall not be protected unless he relied in good faith on a *written* regulation or interpretation of the Wage and Hour Division. The Administrator has construed these provisions very strictly. He contends, for instance, that there can be no good faith reliance on an administrative ruling by the employer if a court decision has been handed down which throws some doubt on the ruling. The employer must act both "in conformity with" and "in reliance on" any regulation in order to be protected, according to the statement, and reliance on a regulation or enforcement policy which has been rescinded does not constitute a defense. Finally, the interpretation or ruling must be the interpretation of the agency and not the oral opinion of some inspector.

A two-year statute of limitations for back-wage suits is provided in Section 6 of the Portal Pay Act, and there is no provision in the Act that the running of this period may be suspended for any cause. The Administrator suggests in this statement that Section 205 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, which provides that periods of military service shall not be counted in computing periods in which proceedings must be brought, may effect this two-year limitation period.

Activities Prior to May 14, 1947

Section 2 of the Portal Act provides that an employer shall not be liable for failure to pay for activities engaged in by his employees before May 14, 1947, unless those activities were made compensable by contract, custom or practice. The Administrator in this statement stresses the fact that this provision covers all activities throughout the day and not merely preliminary or postliminary activities as in Section 4. In effect, the Wage and Hour interpretations as to what constituted work before May 14, 1947, are wiped out.

Section 2 (d) of the Portal Act provides that no court shall have jurisdiction to hear a case in which it is sought to impose punishment or liability for failure to pay for activities before May 14, 1947, which were not compensable by contract, custom or practice. The Administrator calls attention to the fact that this does not affect cases concerning the child labor provisions of the Act or suits involving activities before May 14, 1947, which *were* compensable by contract, custom, or practice.

Compromises of wage claims or causes of action accruing prior to May 14, 1947, are allowed under Section 3 of the Portal Act, but the Administrator emphasizes the fact that there is no provision for compromises of wage claims arising after May 14, 1947. Section 3 also makes valid waivers by employees of their rights to liquidated damages with respect to activities performed before May 14, 1947, but this does not mean that

an employee can waive his rights to the statutory minimum wage or to regular time and one-half for overtime.

Section 12 of the Portal Act protects the employer from liability through December 26, 1946, if he was complying with the terms of any "area of production" regulation issued by the Administrator. As the statement points out, this section does not protect the employer from all liability after December 26, 1946, although almost complete protection is provided by Section 4—the "reliance in good faith" provision.

Convention

Raw Products Dinner

One feature of the Raw Products Conferences to be held in connection with the Convention will be a dinner and evening meeting to be held January 19 at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel for canners and their fieldmen who are actively engaged in canner-grower relations and who are responsible for agricultural production.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss methods of conducting growers' educational meetings, growers' services, techniques used in selling the canner's program to growers, methods of conducting contests and making awards, and how to improve efficiency of field staffs.

Reservations and purchase of tickets for the dinner meeting are to be made through the Association's Raw Products Bureau, and as soon as information is received as to the cost of the dinner, announcement will be made in the INFORMATION LETTER.

N.C.A. CONVENTION OFFICES

(Concluded from page 487)

the Convention; direct telephone lines and wire service; a work room for mimeographing and duplicating Convention speeches, statements, bulletin and press releases, and an office for press conferences.

The Fisheries Division will share Room 10 with representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other government representatives, namely, the Quartermaster Corps, Department of Agriculture, and U. S. Employment Service, will be located in Rooms 101, 102, and 103, respectively.

An office for use of N.C.A. Laboratory personnel has been set up on the same floor, in Room 15 and Room 104 will be set aside as a small committee room for various technical meetings.

This arrangement segregates N.C.A. offices in the same area with the main meetings. Room 20, where the technological conferences will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the Convention, is located on the floor above and is adjacent to Room 21, where the Raw Products Conferences will be held on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The Fisheries Conference, scheduled for Monday afternoon will be held in Room 20.

An Information Booth on the main floor of the Exhibit Hall, and located just inside the entrance, will be used jointly by N.C.A. and by representatives of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association and the National Food Brokers Association. Arrangements also are being completed to display the Laboratory Mobile Field Unit in a special booth in the Exhibit Hall.

CM&SA Exhibit Dates, Hours

A revised schedule of dates and hours which the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association's annual exhibit at Atlantic City will be open has just been released and is as follows:

Date	Hour
January 16	Noon–6 p. m.
January 17	9:30 a. m.–6 p. m.
January 18	Noon–6 p. m.
January 19	Noon–6 p. m.
January 20	9:30 a. m.–6 p. m.
January 21	9:30 a. m.–6 p. m.

Annual Young Guard Banquet

The 15th annual banquet of the Young Guard Society will be held Monday, January 19, at 7 p. m. in the American Room of the Traymore Hotel at Atlantic City. Member tickets will cost $8 plus $1 for 1948 membership dues and guest tickets will cost $10.

Secretary William A. Free of the Young Guard Society has announced that all reservations will be processed in the order received. Mr. Free states that the American Room will accommodate 75 tables of 10 covers each, permitting the sale of 750 tickets.

Reservations for the Young Guard Banquet should be made as soon as possible through the Young Guard Society office at room 210, Manufacturers Bldg., 25 North Duke St., York, Pa.

Foreign Trade

Canada Admits Canned Foods Only If "In Transit" Nov. 18

The State Department and the Department of Commerce are being flooded with appeals from U. S. exporters whose shipments to Canada, booked prior to November 18, the date of the Canadian Government's embargo decree, have been blocked by the recent restrictions on the admission of canned foods.

From Canadian officials, the N.C.A. International Trade Service has learned:

1. The Emergency Import Control Division, Department of Finance, 490 Sussex Street, Ottawa, is handling matters related to the embargo.

2. Only American shipments *actually in transit* on or before November 18 are being admitted into Canada. All other exportations from the United States are being refused.

3. Consideration of the admission of American goods for which orders were received by U. S. exporters and confirmed by Canadian importers prior to November 18, but which have been or are now being turned back—because they are not in the "in transit" category—is being given only in cases of individual hardship. By "hardship," Canadian authorities mean instances, accompanied by evidence, in which rejection will mean substantial loss to the shipper, because, for example, the goods cannot be disposed of in the domestic market.

U. S. canners who accepted orders from Canadian import agents for canned foods in good faith prior to November 18 are being backed up in their appeals for relief by the protests of the Canadian importers. However, Canadian officials report such a severe shortage of dollars that it is impossible to admit American imports at this time. The N.C.A. was advised by a responsible Canadian official that canned foods should be disposed of within the United States if at all possible.

Tariff Data Available

The *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, signed at Geneva on October 30 and announced to the public on November 18, may be purchased for $5 per set of four volumes through the United Nations Sales Section at Lake Success, L. I., N. Y., or from the International Document Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

Statistics

Pack and Stocks of Canned Peaches

The 1947 pack of canned peaches totaled 19,021,000 cases, basis 24/2½'s, compared with the 1946 pack of 20,338,000 cases, the Division of Statistics reports. November 1 stocks in canners' hands totaled 7,825,000 standard cases compared with stocks a year earlier of 8,162,000 cases.

The 1947 pack, compared with that for 1946, is shown below by States. This report is based on reports from canners known to have packed peaches this year, together with estimates for six firms not reporting.

NOTE: The California and Washington-Oregon packs and stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

Canned Peach Pack by States 1946 and 1947 (Basis 24/2½'s)

	1946		1947	
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Michigan	384,035	350,000	425,526	413,000
Southeast[a]	744,527	699,000	659,482	645,000
Washington and Oregon	765,545	753,000	1,036,740	1,027,000
California				
Cling	17,604,924	17,285,000	[b]	15,319,000
Free	1,042,993	1,024,000	1,504,651	1,497,000
Other States	233,396	227,000	122,342	120,000
Total (except Calif. cling)	3,150,496	3,053,000	3,748,711	3,702,000
Total U. S.	20,755,420	20,338,000	[b]	19,021,000

[a] Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. [b] Not available.

November 1, 1947, stocks by States and can sizes are shown below, as based on reports from canners who packed in excess of 99 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

November 1, 1947, Canner Stocks (Sold and Unsold)

	24/2½	72/8Z	48/1T	24/2	6/10	Misc.	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Michigan	179,049	.....	.....	17,000	73,873	95,800	365,722
Southeast[a]	97,859	.....	.....	2,787	36,585	5,011	142,242
Washington-Oregon	495,186	4,425	58,196	6,797	85,216	5,034	654,854
California							
Cling	4,286,054	88,528	393,200	30,977	1,125,264	77,657	6,001,680
Free	431,488	.....	97,562	12,059	113,682	.....	654,791
Other States	61,019	.....	.....	4,038	18,286	8,348	91,691
Total U. S.	5,550,655	92,953	548,958	73,658	1,452,906	191,850	7,910,980

[a] Georgia, South Carolina North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Canned Milk Statistics

Production of canned evaporated milk in October totaled 200,500,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent over the production of last year, but 11 percent below the 1941-45 October average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production for the first 10 months of 1947 totaled 2,853,900,000 pounds, an increase of 6 percent over the production of the same months last year. Production of canned condensed milk in October totaled 19,500,000 pounds, an increase of 151 percent over October last year, 109 percent over the 5-year October average, and the largest October production since 1922. Cumulative production at the end of October totaled 134,310,000 pounds, an increase of 31 percent over the output of the same period last year and the largest production for the first 10 months of any year since 1927.

Stocks of canned evaporated milk held by manufacturers on October 31 were reported at 285,450,000 pounds, an increase of 67 percent over the same date last year, 26 percent over the 5-year average stocks for that date, and the largest stocks reported for October 31 since 1941. Stocks of canned condensed milk on October 31 totaled 9,463,000 pounds, a decrease of 17 percent from the stocks of the same date last year, but an increase of 26 percent over the 5-year average stocks for October 31.

Consumption of Canned Baby Food Shows Increase

The growth of the canned baby food industry is illustrated by the per capita consumption information issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures are given in terms of averages for the total civilian population and also as averages for children under three years.

The estimated per capita consumption of canned baby foods for 1947 is nearly seven times the prewar average. For children under three years the 1947 average consumption is estimated as 42.1 pounds. On the basis of roughly three cans or jars to the pound, this would be in excess of 125 jars for the year. This is an average consumption of approximately one can every three days for each child under three years or far short of the potential consumption.

The per capita consumption of canned baby food, as published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown below:

Per Capita Consumption Canned Baby Food

Year	Total civilian population	Per child under three
1935	.1	2.1
1936	.2	3.6
1937	.3	6.0
1938	.3	5.9
1939	.6	13.1
1935–39 average	.3	6.2
1940	.7	15.3
1941	.7	14.8
1942	1.2	22.4
1943	1.6	27.5
1944	2.1	31.0
1945	2.7	40.2
1946	2.8	45.4
1947	2.8	42.1

Pack of Anchovies, Mackerel and Squid for California

Figures released by the California Sardine Products Institute this week, indicate that 548 cases of 8-oz. of canned anchovies were packed in California during October.

The Institute also reported that during October, 171,601 cases of 1-lb. talls (165,559 cases), ½-lb. (4,395 cases), ½-lb. 96's (472 cases), and miscellaneous sizes (1,175 cases) of canned mackerel were packed, and in addition, 6,400 cases of 1-lb. talls of squid were packed in California.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants, during the week ended November 27, 1947, totaled 630 tons. Pack of sardines during the week aggregated 9,287 cases.

The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946:

Areas	Season to Nov. 27, 1947 *Tons*	Season to Nov. 28, 1946 *Tons*
Northern district	291	503
Central district	13,280	23,691
Southern district	81,516	133,699
Total	95,087	157,893
Can sizes	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. ovals	598,843	378,632
1-lb. talls	448,537	1,344,624
½-lb. fillet	6,297	7,806
8-oz. 96's	21,531	25,424
Miscellaneous	102,680	40,165
Total	1,177,888	1,796,651

Report on Canned Baby Foods

The October pack of canned baby food totaled 9,067,382 dozens of strained and 1,890,385 dozens of chopped or junior foods, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. A summary of supplies, stocks, and shipments of canned baby food is given below:

Supply, Stocks, and Shipments of Canned Baby Food

	1946*	1947
	Thousands of dozens	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	43,932	61,613
Pack, Jan. through Oct.	99,871	70,185
Supply	143,803	131,798
Canner stocks, Nov. 1	54,587	45,999
Canner shipments, Oct.	9,089	12,440
Canner shipments, Jan. through Oct.	80,216	86,399

* 1946 information from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1947 Pack of Canned Sweet Corn

The 1947 pack of canned sweet corn totaled 27,571,861 actual cases, equivalent to 26,089,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the 1946 pack of 32,526,374 actual cases or 30,951,000 standard cases.

The 1947 pack, which is 16 percent less than the previous season's pack, is somewhat less than the average for the war years, but is about 40 percent larger than the prewar average.

The following report is a summary of the reports of all packers known to have packed sweet corn this season, together with estimates for eight (8) firms from whom reports were not received.

The pack by states for 1947 compared with 1946, together with details of the pack by variety, style of pack, and can size, are shown in the following tables:

Corn Pack in Actual Cases

State	1946 *Cases*	1947 *Cases*
Maine and Vermont	1,244,011	1,056,256
New York	1,542,438	1,098,446
Maryland and Delaware	2,689,249	2,754,657
Pennsylvania	575,507	654,051
Ohio	1,307,656	1,222,433
Indiana	1,753,232	1,651,647
Illinois	5,124,755	3,905,993
Wisconsin	5,664,825	5,833,186
Minnesota	6,298,703	5,146,518
Iowa and Nebraska	3,806,398	1,129,549
Other States—East	171,568	156,425
Other States—West	2,348,012	2,962,700
Total United States	32,526,374	27,571,861

1947 Corn Pack by Style and Can Sizes

Variety and style of Pack	24/2 *Cases*	48/8Z *Cases*	48/1P *Cases*	Vac 24/12Z *Cases*	24/303 *Cases*	6/10 *Cases*	Misc., Tin and Glass *Cases*	Total *Cases*
CREAM STYLE								
Evergreen								
East	220,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,035	.....	264,213
West	489,209	.....	5,143	.....	.....	24,884	.....	519,236
Narrow Grain								
East	341,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,815	.....	346,904
West	205,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,942	.....	211,933
Country Gentlemen								
East	126,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787	.....	130,642
West	1,483,569	.....	62,244	.....	82,719	19,306	789	1,648,627
Crosby and others								
East	68,759	.....	818	.....	.....	1,638	.....	71,215
West	274,791	.....	23,736	.....	19,450	26,908	.....	344,885
Bantam Cream								
East	3,379,858	32,507	165,663	.....	94,157	267,927	192	3,940,304
West	5,139,603	2,449	127,901	.....	1,653,007	276,048	.....	7,219,008
WHOLE GRAIN								
Bantam Whole								
East	1,016,863	.....	3,916	554,444	19,856	135,689	27,214	1,757,982
West	4,326,327	18,579	97,904	4,858,035	563,381	575,518	1,362	10,441,106
White Whole								
East	414,377	.....	5,449	.....	.....	11,182	.....	431,008
West	220,133	.....	8,695	.....	.....	11,218	4,752	244,798
Total U. S.	17,727,602	53,535	501,469	5,412,479	2,432,570	1,409,897	34,309	27,571,861

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments Reported by USDA

Compiled from Reports Issued by Production and Marketing Administration

	Week ending Nov. 29, 1947	Nov. 22, 1947	Nov. 30, 1946
VEGETABLES	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*
Beans, snap and lima	73	89	175
Tomatoes	274	459	690
Green peas	9	46	89
Spinach	49	17	186
Others	4,455	5,137	5,425
FRUITS			
Citrus	3,348	3,833	4,584
Other	1,924	2,120	2,370
Total	10,132	11,701	13,519

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands November 1, 1947, totaled 13,436,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with canner stocks a year earlier of 16,277,000 cases. Canner shipments from August 1 to November 1, 1947, totaled 12,919,000 standard cases compared with 13,504,000 cases for the corresponding period of the previous marketing season.

The following tables, based on reports from canners who packed 92 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting,

show a summary of canner stocks and shipments.

Canner Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47 *Cases*	1947-48 *Cases*
Total stocks, Nov. 1...	16,277,000	13,436,000
Shipments, Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.....	13,504,000	12,910,000

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total supply 1947 pack plus carryover *Cases*	Total stocks November 1, 1947 *Cases*	Shipments Aug.-Nov. *Cases*
Eastern States:			
Cream Style—			
White.....	813,534	377,815	435,719
Golden.....	3,070,232	1,971,793	1,998,439
Whole Kernel—			
Golden....	1,768,389	804,412	963,977
White.....	431,008	160,305	270,703
Total....	6,983,163	3,314,325	3,668,838
Western States:			
Cream Style—			
White.....	2,727,604	1,225,243	1,502,361
Golden....	7,386,003	4,189,098	3,196,905
Whole Kernel—			
Golden....	10,501,799	5,444,199	5,057,600
White.....	245,331	125,241	120,090
Total....	20,860,737	10,983,781	9,876,956
Total U. S.....	27,843,900	14,298,106	13,545,794

Congress

Long-Range Agricultural Program

Representatives of land grant colleges are scheduled to testify before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on December 11 at the closing session of its hearings on a long-range farm program.

The House Committee on Agriculture plans to re-schedule hearings in the West and Midwest which were postponed following the call for a special session. The original schedule called for hearings in Fort Collins, Colo., Salt Lake City, Spokane, and Fresno.

Members of both the Senate and House groups are reportedly studying the transcript of hearings, which are not expected to be printed until after the first of the year.

Wage-Hour Hearings

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, whose membership has not been announced, will hold hearings after the first of the year on proposals for increasing the minimum wage, and may study other proposed revisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to an announcement this week by Chairman Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

SALMON CANNERS WIN CASE

(Concluded from page 487)

of off-shore fishing waters in which non-Indians had previously fished. The validity of this Reservation insofar as it included any fishing waters was challenged by the salmon packers who had operated in the area.

In 1946, the Secretary included in the fishing regulations under the White Act a provision closing these waters to salmon fishing except by Karluk Indians or those whom the Indians authorized to fish. Seven salmon packing companies sought to enjoin the enforcement of this regulation on the ground that the penalties of the White Act, providing for the conservation of Alaskan fisheries, could not be lawfully utilized to enforce an Indian Reservation, and that the Reservation could not lawfully include ocean waters. The Government sought to refute both of these arguments and insisted further that the Secretary of Interior had to be a party to the cause. The lower court issued the injunction, and the Circuit Court of Appeals has now affirmed the industry's position on all points.

C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

The teletypewriter call number for the Western Branch Research Laboratory at San Francisco was incorrectly listed in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. In order that the membership may have a corrected and a complete list of all of the Association's teletypewriters, they are as follows: San Francisco—SF 756; Seattle—SE 297; and Washington, D. C.—WA 407.

Deaths

Harrison Robinson Dies

Harrison Sydney Robinson, 70, eminent San Francisco attorney associated with the canning industry for a number of years, died at his home in Piedmont, Calif., near San Francisco, on Saturday, November 29.

Mr. Robinson was prominent in the canning trade and other allied industries, and was known by many canners for his long service as counsel of California Processors and Growers, Inc.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter, and a brother, all of the San Francisco area.

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